ISSN:0976-4933
Journal of Progressive Science
A Peer-reviewed Research Journal
Vol.12, No.01 & 02, pp 14-18 (2021)

Correlates of the certain independent variables of Dairy farmers towards training need assessment in Banda district of Bundelkhand Region, Uttar Pradesh

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Abstract

The study was carried out to identify the correlates of certain independent variables of Dairy farmers towards Training Needs of dairy farmers in Banda District. The sample size of 160 dairy farmers was randomly selected for the study and data were collected through personal interview method during 2019-20. Multi stage random sampling technique was adopted for the study with the Ex-Post Facto research design. Banda consists of eight blocks, out of which two blocks were selected randomly viz. Badokhar Khurd and Tindwari. From the selected blocks four villages were selected randomly from each and 20 Dairy farmers selected from each selected village. The study further revealed that among Ten independent variables *viz*. Age, Education, Caste, Land Holding, Occupation, Annual Income, Social participation, Training Undergone, Mass media Utilization and Total Heard Size where seven variables show the positive significant relationship at 1 per cent level and two variables shows negative significant relationship at 1 per cent level of probability respectively. The results of the study will help the extension agencies & Research Scholars to understand the correlations between the selected variables, which ultimately leads to develop suitable training modules for the dairy farmers for increasing the livestock productivity and improving the living standards of the farmers & better insights & understanding respectively.

Key words: Training Need Assessment, Dairy Farmers, Variables, correlation

Introduction

According to FAO, India is the world's largest milk producer, with 22 percent of global production. Therefore, Dairying in India is the key instrument for social & economic development. The nations milk supply comes from millions of small producers dispersed throughout rural areas. Quick return or regular income is the main reason behind this. In India, Dairying helps improve the status of particularly weaker sections of rural masses, composed of small and marginal farmers and landless labors. India is growing its production at faster pace of 4.7% annual growth rate for the last 15 years (Rajeswaran and Naik, 2016). The dairy sector supports around 10 million members / farmers through one lakh cooperative societies existing in the country. As per reports of GoUP (2014–15), among the Bundelkhand districts, Banda and Jaluan are leading in milk with higher population of buffaloes and cross-bred cattle. Milk Productivity is comparatively low in Banda district. Dairy training provides a systematic improvement of knowledge and skills which in turn helps the trainees to function effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the present study was conducted with specific objective to establish a relation between the independent variables of Dairy Farmers toward Training need.

Methodology

The study was carried out to establish a relation between the independent variables of Dairy Farmers toward Training need of dairy farmers in Banda District. The Sample size of 160 dairy farmers was randomly selected for the study and data were collected through personal interview method during 2019-20. Multi stage random sampling technique was adopted for the study with the Ex-Post Facto research design. Banda consists of eight blocks, out of which two blocks were selected randomly viz. Badokhar Khurd & Tindwari. From the selected blocks four villages were selected randomly from each and 20 Dairy farmers selected from each selected village. The well structured interviews schedule was used for collection of data and the data was analysed by using appropriate statistical methods. Correlation Coefficient: A correlation coefficient is a numerical measure of some type of correlation, meaning a statistical relationship between two variables. The variables may be two columns of a given data set of observations, often called a sample, or two components of a multivariate random variable with a known distribution

$$\frac{\sum X_1 - Y_1 - \frac{\left(\sum X_1\right)\left(\sum Y_1\right)}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum X_1^2 - \frac{\left(\sum X_1\right)^2}{n}\right)}\sqrt{\left(\sum Y_1^2 - \frac{\left(\sum Y_1\right)^2}{n}\right)}}$$

Where,

r = Correlation coefficient

XY= Two variables for which test is applied.

n = Number of observations

The value of ‘r’ always lies between –1 and +1.Positive value of ‘r’ indicates a tendency of ‘X’ and ‘Y’ to increase together. When ‘r’ is negative, large values of ‘X’ are associated with small values of ‘Y’.

Results and discussions

Table 1. Relationship between selected independent variables of the dairy farmers with their Training Need

S.No.	Independent Variables	Correlation Coefficient "r"
1.	Age	-0.364**
2.	Education	0.747**
3.	Caste	-0.349**
5.	Land Holding	0.290**
6.	Occupation	0.265**
7.	Annual Income	0.323**
8.	Social participation	0.383**
9.	Training Undergone	0.458**
9.	Mass Media Utilization	0.640**
10.	Total Herd Size	0.81

*significant of p=0.05, **significant of p=0.01, ^{NS} Non-Significant

The data in Table 4.19 clearly indicates-

Age-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.364** was negatively significant at 1 percent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between age and training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is negative significant relationship between age and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. Thus, the negative nature of phenomenon was found, the present result indicating the negative relationship with age & Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers.

Education-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.747** was positively significant at 5 percent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between Education and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is positive significant relationship between Education and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. The positive nature of phenomenon was confirmed by the present results indicating with Education and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers.

Caste-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.349** was negatively significant at 5 percent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there was no relationship between Caste and training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is negative significant relationship between Caste and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. Thus, the negative nature of phenomenon was found, the present result indicating the negative relationship with age and training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers.

Land Holding-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.290** was positively significant at 1 percent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between

land holding and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is positive significant relationship between Land holding and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. The positive nature of phenomenon was confirmed by the present results indicating with land holding and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers.

Occupation-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.265** was positively significant at 1 per cent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between Occupation and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is positive significant relationship between Occupation and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. Thus the Positive nature of phenomenon was found. The present result indicating the positive relationship with occupation and training need assessment of dairy farmers.

Annual Income -Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.323** was positively significant at 1 percent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between Annual Income and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is positive significant relationship between Annual Income and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. Thus the Positive nature of phenomenon was found. The present result indicating the positive relationship with occupation and training need assessment of dairy farmers.

Social Participation-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.383** was positively significant at 1 percent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between Social Participation and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is positive significant relationship between Social Participation and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. Thus the Positive nature of phenomenon was found. The present result indicating the positive relationship with Social Participation and training need assessment of dairy farmers.

Training Undergone- Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.458** was positively significant at 1 per cent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between Training Undergone and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is positive significant relationship between Training Undergone and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. Thus the Positive nature of phenomenon was found. The present result indicating the positive relationship with Training Undergone and training need assessment of dairy farmers.

Mass Media Utilization-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.640** was positively significant at 1 percent level of probability. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between Mass Media Utilization and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was rejected and original proposition that there is positive significant relationship between Mass Media Utilization and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers was accepted. Thus the Positive nature of phenomenon was found. The present result indicating the positive relationship with Mass Media Utilization and training need assessment of dairy farmers.

Total Herd Size-Since, the computed correlation coefficient 0.81 was not significant. Hence, the null hypothesis that "there is no relationship between total herd size and Training need assessment of the Dairy Farmers", was accepted.

Conclusion

Among Ten independent variables *viz*. Age, Education, Caste, Land Holding, Occupation, Annual Income, Social participation, Training Undergone, Mass media Utilization and Total Heard Size where seven variables show the positive significant relationship at 1 per cent level and two variables shows negative significant relationship at 1 per cent level of probability respectivly.

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Received on 18.06.2021 and accepted on 30.11.2021